

Bulletin
OF
The ANCIENT *and* HISTORIC
College of William and Mary
in Virginia
(Founded A. D. 1693)



Summer Quarter, 1925

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The
College of William and Mary

J. A. C. CHANDLER, *President*

ANNOUNCES COURSES

FOR

TEACHERS
PRINCIPALS
SUPERVISORS
SUPERINTENDENTS

and for

Students who are candidates for the Bachelor of Arts,
the Bachelor of Science or the Master
of Arts Degree

□ □

*Special Courses for students
preparing for*

LAW
MEDICINE
BUSINESS
ENGINEERING
SOCIAL WORK

During the Summer Quarter, 1925

First Term.....June 15 to July 25
Second Term.....July 27 to September 2

(Detailed description, page 13)

The Historic Virginia Peninsula

"Heaven and Earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation," wrote Captain John Smith, adventurer extraordinary and first press-agent of Virginia. And John Smith's knowledge of Virginia was confined mainly to the picturesque strip of land separating the York and James Rivers. The Virginia Peninsula begins at Richmond, at the head of navigation on the James, and continues eastward in a narrowing strip to the Chesapeake Bay, with Newport News on its southern extremity.

Williamsburg is admirably situated geographically, and can be reached with the minimum of delay and inconvenience. Excellent train service—it is on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio with a daily schedule of ten trains—bus systems operating east

DUKE OF
GLOUCESTER
STREET



Williamsburg



and west, and boats operating out of Yorktown, Newport News, and Norfolk for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other northern points, contribute to make the historic college easily accessible. Richmond and Newport News may be reached in sixty-five and forty minutes respectively by train, and Jamestown and Yorktown may be reached in twenty and forty-five minutes respectively by automobile. Concrete highways and picturesque scenery enhance the pleasure of automobiling.

Recreational facilities are very attractive, and students do not usually lack for diversion. Innumerable lakes and ponds in the region about Williamsburg, and the York and James Rivers a

short distance away afford excellent opportunities for fishing and bathing, while Buckroe Beach, near Hampton, and Ocean View and Virginia Beach, near Norfolk, provide ideal week-end trips. A golf course is at present under construction at Williamsburg, and an eighteen hole course, laid out on the battleground of the Revolution and said to be unsurpassed in the south, has been opened at Yorktown, both of which will be available to students in the summer session.

Probably no section of similar area in the United States has so much to engage the interest of the historian and the veneration of the pilgrim. An eminent historical authority has remarked that "to visit the eastern part of the Virginia Peninsula leisurely and understandingly is to take a course in history. No other region in the United States, perhaps, can afford so admirable an object lesson in colonial history." During the summer session frequent pilgrimages are made to historic points in the general region about Williamsburg, and classes in colonial history are conducted at Jamestown and Yorktown. Other interesting points which are in easy access from the College are Fort Eustis, a heavy artillery station near Lee Hall; Langley Field, a large flying station near Hampton; the Hampton Industrial School for negroes at Hampton; Fortress Monroe at Old Point; and the Newport News Drydock and Navy Yard in which the Leviathan was re-conditioned.

Jamestown

At Jamestown, in 1607, was made the first permanent English settlement in America. The site was originally a peninsula, but the tides and the current of the river gradually cut a channel through the connecting isthmus of low land.

The priority of settlement gives Jamestown unique importance among the early English settlements in America; but it has other priorities as well, both of glory and of sorrow, the memory of which Americans will cherish perpetually. From October, 1609, to May, 1610, all but sixty of the five hundred settlers died from disease and famine. The remnant were saved by the arrival of Sir Thomas Gates May 23, 1610; but so desperate was the state of affairs that it was decided to abandon the settlement. They set sail, but unwillingly put back to Jamestown when they learned that Lord Delaware had arrived at Point Comfort with one hundred fifty settlers. By 1622 the population had come to number 1,258;

but on March 22 of that year three hundred forty-seven of them were slain in the first Indian massacre in American history. Twenty-two years later, April 17, 1644, in a second massacre, three hundred English were killed out of a population of eight thousand. But what is probably the most inspiring priority of the settlement is dated July 30, 1619. It was on that day that the first legislative assembly met at Jamestown.

One of the important personages in the early history of the colony, and perhaps the one about whom most romantic interest centers, was Pocahontas. Her true name was Matoaka. She was the daughter of Powhatan, head war-chief of all the Indians in Tidewater Virginia. In the early days of the settlement Pocahontas often helped to secure provisions for the colonists. By her influence with her father she saved the lives of two important men—Captain John Smith, and Captain Henry Spelman. She was made a prisoner and brought to Jamestown in 1613 by Captain Samuel Argall. She was the first of her race within the limits of the original English colonies to be converted to Christianity and baptized, and her union with John Rolfe was the first recorded marriage between Indian and white man in the limits of the present United States. She died at Gravesend, England, in 1617. Her most distinguished descendant in Virginia was John Randolph of Roanoke.



POCAHONTAS

One of the most dramatic episodes of colonial American history was Bacon's Rebellion, in the course of which, September 19, 1676, Jamestown was burned. Troubles of various kinds had been brought to a crisis in 1676 by troubles with the Indians. The people begged Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., to protect them. After petitioning in vain for a commission, Bacon went out against the Indians on his own authority, and defeated them. This assump-

tion of command brought him into conflict with Berkeley, who had him arrested on a charge of high treason. Bacon had numerous supporters, however, and was presently released. Later, on the plea of his neighbors, he led five hundred men to Jamestown. The Governor then under pressure gave him a commission, and the legislature passed some laws to correct certain abuses. One of these laws gave the people of "James City" the right to make their own local ordinances. Later attempts by the governor to surprise and capture Bacon led to open warfare between them. When the governor's forces abandoned Jamestown, Bacon entered and ordered its destruction. He himself applied the torch to the church. The rebellion collapsed after Bacon died, October 6, 1676. In 1677 the Assembly repealed all the laws passed at the meeting of the year before. After 1699, when Williamsburg was made the seat of government, Jamestown rapidly declined, the state house and most of the buildings being burned.

The upper part of Jamestown Island is now under the care of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Within this area the most important artificial landmark is the tower of the Old Church. Numerous relics of great historical interest have been preserved, chief among these being the foundations of the original State House which have been carefully ex-



OLD CHURCH TOWER

cavated and marked in accordance with the exact dimensions of the original building. Several memorials have been erected: the Memorial Church, a restoration presented by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America; a bronze statue of John Smith, unveiled in 1909; a bronze statue of Pocahontas, an exceptionally beautiful work, unveiled in 1922, and set at one end of a grassy amphitheatre; the Memorial Shrine to Robert Hunt, the first minister of Jamestown Church.

The City of Williamsburg

Williamsburg is situated on the ridge between the James and the York Rivers. This ridge, which was originally the Indian trail and later the means of communication between Jamestown and the Hampton settlement, was early settled under the name of "Middle Plantation." It came into increasing importance in the colony, being the scene of many dramatic events, especially during the famous "Bacon's Rebellion."

In 1693 the charter for a college in Virginia, to be called by their names, was granted by King William and Queen Mary and later, in the same year, the Middle Plantation was selected as the site, "the said College to be built as near the Church now standing in Middle Plantation Old Fields as convenience will permit."

Upon the burning of the State House at Jamestown in 1698, Governor Nicholson established Middle Plantation as the seat of government. This was confirmed the following year by the General Assembly, a tract of land being set aside for a city to be called Williamsburg in honor of King William. The College and the projected Capitol were connected by a street one mile long and ninety feet wide. Two side streets, running parallel with Duke of Gloucester, were called Francis, and Nicholson Streets, both in honor of the Governor. Other names of streets still retained show the royal character of the original city of Williamsburg: Nassau, Palace, King, and Queen.

Few towns or cities in English-speaking America can show the wealth of historical buildings or sites to be seen in Williamsburg. Only a few of these can be mentioned in this brief sketch.

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BRUTON

PARISH

CHURCH

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BRUTON PARISH. Bruton Parish, composed of three original parishes, was established in 1674 and was named in honor of the birthplace of the Governor, Sir William Berkeley. Bruton Parish Church building was erected in 1681-83. Need of a larger church building to accommodate the visitors brought together by the General Assembly, the courts, the council, and the other agencies of the colonial government was felt, and in 1715, under Governor Alexander Spotswood, the present building was completed. Until the Revolution, most of the rectors of the church, from James Blair down, were presidents or professors of the College, and the students of the College had seats in the gallery assigned them and were required to occupy them regularly. Bruton was attended at one time or another by every man of prominence in the colony until the outbreak of the Revolution.

In 1839 the interior of the Church was entirely altered and all vestige of royalty removed. In 1905-06 it was restored to its original dimensions, plans, and appearance. Memorial pews bearing the names of many of its most distinguished worshippers were established, and the tombs of persons buried under the aisle, discovered in the excavations, were suitably marked.

Bruton Parish Church is one of the three most historic shrines in the English-speaking America, and its careful study will richly repay the visitor.

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY. The College of William and Mary, the second oldest college in actual operation in the United States, goes back to the original plans for the "University of Henrico" in 1618 for which a site had been selected and a considerable sum of money had been collected. The Indian

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PEYTON
RANDOLPH
HOUSE
— o —



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BASSETT

HALL

— o —



massacre of 1622 caused all such plans to be abandoned until 1690 when the Reverend James Blair, Commissary of the Bishop of London, revived the project. With the charter granted in 1693, the Grammar School was opened the next year and the work of the College formally began in 1697. The three original buildings—the Main, the Brafferton, and the President's House, constituted the sole buildings of the institution until 1903, when a science hall and a gymnasium were erected.

The Main Building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, has been thrice destroyed by fire, in 1705, in 1859, and in 1862, but has each time been restored from the original walls. During the transfer of the government from Jamestown, 1700-02, this building was used as the Capitol of the colony. In the vaults beneath the chapel, built in 1732, are buried a number of distinguished personages of colonial Virginia, among them Sir John Randolph, his sons, John Randolph the Tory, and Peyton Randolph, Lord Botetourt, and President Madison, first president of the College and first Bishop of Virginia after the Revolution.

The Brafferton Building was erected in 1723 out of funds donated from the estate of the noted English scientist, Sir Robert Boyle, for an Indian School, the first in America, and named from his Yorkshire estate.

The President's House, erected in 1732, was occupied by Lord Cornwallis just prior to the Yorktown campaign, and subsequently by the officers of Rochambeau's army. Damaged during their occupation by accidental fire, it was restored by the ill-fated Louis XVI out of his own purse.

The roster of the colonial students of the College contains the names of most of the men destined to play conspicuous parts in the Revolution and in the formation and history of the new National Government. Among them may be mentioned Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and John Tyler, presidents of the United States, and John Marshall, John Blair, and Bushrod Washington, members of the Supreme Court of the United States.

George Washington, while never a student of the College, began his life work with his surveyor's license secured from the College at the age of seventeen, and closed it the first chancellor under the state, the last office he ever held.

The part played by the College in the educational history of America is well set forth in the "Priorities Tablet" on the wall of the Main Building.

"Chartered February 8, 1693, by King William and Queen Mary

FIRST College in the United States in its antecedents, which go back to the college proposed at Henrico (1619). Second to Harvard University in actual operation.

FIRST American College to receive its charter from the Crown under the Seal of the Privy Council, 1693. Hence it was known as "their Majesties' Royal College of William and Mary."

FIRST and *ONLY* American college to receive a Coat-of-Arms from the College of Heralds, 1694.

FIRST college in the United States to have a full faculty, consisting of a president, six professors, an usher, and a writing master, 1729.

FIRST college to confer medallic prizes: the gold medals donated by Lord Botetourt in 1771.

FIRST college to establish an inter-collegiate fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, December 5, 1776.

FIRST college to have the elective system of study, 1779.

FIRST college to have the Honor System, 1779.

FIRST college to become a university, 1779.

FIRST college to have a School of Modern Languages, 1779.

FIRST college to have a School of Municipal and Constitutional Law, 1779.

FIRST college to teach Political Economy, 1784.

FIRST college to have a School of Modern History, 1803."

THE OLD CAPITOL. Facing the college at the eastern end of Duke of Gloucester Street is the site, with the foundations marked, of the Capitol of the colony, erected in 1701-02, the first building in America to be so called. It was the scene of some of the most stirring political events in American history, which are set forth on the bronze tablet on the site.

THE RALEIGH TAVERN. Two hundred yards west of the Capitol site, on Duke of Gloucester Street, is the site of the Raleigh Tavern, built before 1735, whose main hall, The Apollo Room, was the scene of "all that was brilliant and graceful in the Virginia society of the eighteenth century." Upon the royal governor's dissolution of the House of Burgesses in the troublous times preceding the Revolution, The Raleigh Tavern became the regular meeting place of the patriots, and virtually the Capitol of the colony. It was burned in 1859.

THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE. The Governor's House, or Palace, was built in 1705-10, its immediate site being that at the north end of Palace Green. As described by the Reverend Hugh Jones in 1723, it was a "magnificent structure." Until the Revolution this was the home of the royal governors, chief among whom were Alexander Spotswood who led the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" on the first ultra-montane expedition in the history of the colony; Robert Dinwiddie, under whom the youthful Washington was sent to the French governor at Fort



POOR DEBTORS' PRISON

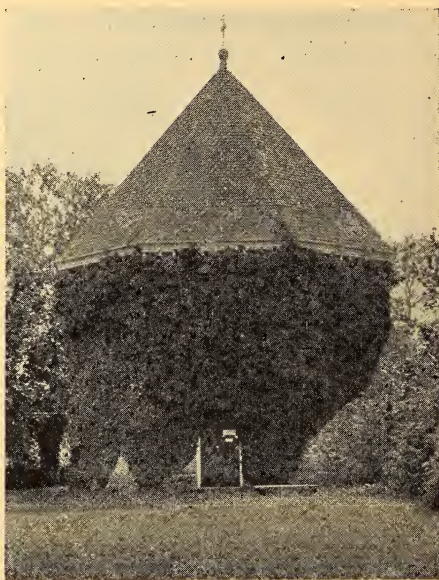
DuQuesne to protest against French aggressions; Francis Fauquier, the urbane and scholarly man of the world, who permanently influenced the mind and beliefs of the youthful Jefferson; Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, perhaps the best beloved of all the royal governors; and last, and most hated of all, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore. After the outbreak of the Revolution, Patrick Henry, the first governor under the State of Virginia, lived here, as did his successor, Thomas Jefferson, until the removal of the seat of government to Richmond. It was burned in 1799. On its site stands the "Model School" of the City of Williamsburg.

THE POWDER HORN. The Powder Horn was built in 1714, on the public square, for the protection of the arms and ammunition sent over by Queen Anne's government. The removal of the ammunition from it by Governor Dunmore in 1775 may be said to have precipitated the outbreak of the Revolution in Virginia.

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THE
POWDER
HORN

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THE FIRST THEATRE. Fronting west on Palace Green is the site of the first permanent theatre building south of New York, erected in 1716.

THE OLD PRISONS. Near the Capitol, at the east end of Nicholson Street, stands the old State Prison, built in 1701, described by a contemporary as a "strong, sweet prison." Among

its inmates were the notorious pirate, "Black Beard," later executed on the road to Capitol Landing Creek, and Henry Hamilton, "the scalp-taker," British Governor General of the Northwest Territory, captured by George Rogers Clark in the early days of the Revolution.

South of the Public Square stands the "Poor Debtors' Prison," built in 1744. With the repeal of the statutes for imprisonment for debt, it passed into private ownership.

THE FIRST PRINTING OFFICE. On Duke of Gloucester Street, not far from the Capitol, is the site of the first printing office south of Philadelphia, erected in 1736.

THE EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL. The Eastern State Hospital, the first public institution for the care of the insane to be established in the New World. It was recommended by the enlightened Governor Fauquier in 1766 and was completed in 1773. Despite successive fires which have destroyed all save one of the original buildings, it has maintained an unbroken existence for a century and a half.

THE OLD MASONIC LODGE. Just back of the Powder Horn is the site of the original Masonic Lodge of Williamsburg, established prior to 1751. Its list of members includes practically every man of consequence in Revolutionary Virginia. George Washington, as a member of the House of Burgesses, was a regular attendant, and the Master's chair, presented by Lord Botetourt, is to be seen in the (restored) governor's pew in Bruton Church.

COLONIAL RESIDENCES. Only a few of the colonial residences of Williamsburg can be noted here. Perhaps, as possessing the greatest historical and romantic charm, may be named the Blair House, the Wythe House, the Peyton Randolph House, Bassett Hall, the Garrett House, the Saunders House, the Tucker House, the Peachy House, the Paradise House, Tazewell Hall, and the Audrey House.

Yorktown

Yorktown is situated on the York River, thirteen miles from Williamsburg, with which it is connected by a concrete highway. It is on the historic Tidewater Trail between Norfolk and Washington and is easily accessible from points north, south, and west.

Yorktown was the scene of the concluding engagement between the armies of the colonies and Great Britain which, with the "bottling up" of Cornwallis and the capitulation of Yorktown in 1781, resulted in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country. Yorktown was the first official commercial port of entry in America, having in 1749 an annual trade of thirty-two thousand pounds. America's first custom house, built in 1715, is still standing at Yorktown and is in excellent state of preservation. In 1881, the centennial of Cornwallis' surrender, the corner stone for the government monument was laid, President Chester A. Arthur delivering the address of the occasion. The Nelson House was the home of Governor Nelson and was used as the headquarters of Cornwallis. It was fired on by the colonial army at the command of General Nelson, who offered a prize



GOVERNMENT MONUMENT



to the gunner hitting it first. The Nelson House is now a handsome country estate.

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OLD
CUSTOM
HOUSE

Special College Courses Leading to the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, and the Master of Arts Degrees

FOR

PRINCIPALS, SUPERVISORS, AND SUPERINTENDENTS

Administration of Schools and
School Systems
Courses in Special Methods
Curricula Making
Educational Measurements
Educational Psychology
Foundation of Method
History of Education

Philosophy of Education
Problems in Junior and
Senior High School Or-
ganization
Rural Education
Sociology
Supervision of Instruction
Vocational Education

FOR

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE

A high school graduate, nineteen years of age, with the necessary high school prerequisites, is eligible to begin work for a Special High School Certificate, the requirements for which are: Forty-five quarter hours of college credit, distributed as follows: Eighteen quarter hours in each of two related subjects; nine quarter hours in secondary education. (Exceptions: Home Economics, Commercial subjects, Physical Education, and Music.)

This certificate can be obtained in the following subjects:

Commercial Subjects
English
French
German
History
Home Economics
Industrial Arts

Latin
Mathematics
Music
Physical Education
Science
Spanish

COLLEGIATE PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

Credit for work on the foregoing courses can be counted toward the Collegiate Professional Certificate which is granted by the State Board of Education on a Bachelor's degree of which fifteen per cent of the work is in the field of professional Education.

FOR
ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

NORMAL PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

The Normal Professional Certificate may be secured on one hundred thirteen quarter hour credits, of which twenty-three must be in professional Education. Of these twenty-three quarter hours, five must be in Supervised Teaching.

FOR
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATE

"It will be the policy of the Department of Education to require, beginning with January 1, 1922, three full quarters (twelve weeks each) of normal work in order to secure the Elementary Certificate." (Minutes of the State Board of Education, December 10, 1920.)

Students registering after June 1, 1922, for this certificate will be required to observe the foregoing regulation. Forty-five quarter hours are required for this certificate. On the completion of *FIFTEEN* quarter hours, a Provisional First Grade Certificate may be secured, and upon the completion of *THIRTY* quarter hours, a First Grade Certificate may be secured.

An applicant for the Elementary Certificate must be a graduate of an accredited public or private secondary school, or must be twenty years of age and the holder of a First Grade Certificate. These forty-five quarter hours must be selected as follows:

1. English, or History, or Science—9 to 12 quarter hours.
2. Education—6 to 9 quarter hours.
3. Health and Physical Education—6 quarter hours.
4. Elementary Education—9 to 15 quarter hours.
5. Applied Arts—6 quarter hours.

FOR OTHER COLLEGE STUDENTS

In addition to courses for teachers which are prescribed by the State Board of Education for certification, the college offers a wide range of courses which are open to properly qualified students, and which carry college credit for the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, and the Master of Arts degrees. Some of these courses are:

Accountancy	Government
American and European History	Greek
Biblical Literature	Home Economics
Biology	Latin
Business Law	Mathematics
Chemistry	Public Health and Sanitation
Elementary and Advanced Spanish and French	Philosophy
Economics	Physics
English	Psychology
French	Sociology
Fine Arts	Spanish

Special consideration is given to students preparing to meet the requirements for admission to schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and engineering.

Special Announcement

Eighteen quarter hours (nine quarter hours each term) are considered a normal load for one Summer Quarter. The privilege of taking more than the normal load requires special permission and a fee of \$5.00 for each additional course.

Courses in algebra, geometry, Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, English, French, and history will be offered for those desiring to meet college entrance requirements.

Entertainment

Outdoor sports—tennis, baseball, basketball, on the college courts and athletic field, games, and fetes, on the college campus, will be provided.

Opportunity for dramatic pageantry and choral activities are afforded for those who are interested.

Excellent bathing, boating, and fishing can be had in the nearby York and James Rivers.

Automobile trips and train excursions, at low rates, will be made to places of beauty and interest.

Virginia's largest cities are easily and quickly reached by rail or automobile.

Bureau of Recommendations

The College maintains a Bureau of Recommendations for helping its students and alumni secure good positions. This Bureau is also a help to those seeking the services of young men and women for various occupations. It is the policy of this department to supply reliable information about positions and applicants. Students of the Summer Quarter can secure the services of this Bureau without charge.

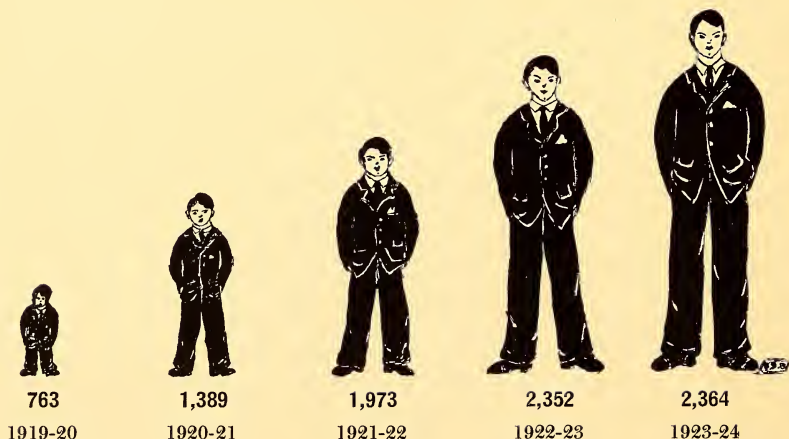
Progress

ENLARGED EQUIPMENT

Within the past five years the College of William and Mary has erected two modern dormitories—Jefferson Hall, accommodating one hundred thirty women, and Monroe Hall, accommodating one hundred sixty men—and a well-equipped physical education building—the George Preston Blow Memorial Gymnasium—which provides swimming pool and athletic facilities for men. The plans for an auditorium, in the form of a Phi Beta Kappa Memorial, are well under way.

The capacity of the library has been increased, through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation, so that it may now hold one hundred fifty thousand volumes.

GROWTH IN ENROLLMENT



Expenses

FIRST TERM

	Virginia teachers	Other Virginia teachers	Students from other states
Tuition		\$15.00	\$15.00
Matriculation	\$ 5.00	5.00	5.00
Board in college dining hall	34.50	34.50	34.50
Room Rent:			
Jefferson and Monroe Halls (no single rooms), two persons in each room, each person	12.00	12.00	12.00
Other dormitories:			
One person in room	12.00	12.00	12.00
Two persons in room, each per- son	6.00	6.00	6.00

SECOND TERM. Rates are the same with the exception of board, which is \$31.50 for the term.

The board which is furnished in the college dining hall has been pronounced by the students as wholesome and plentiful.

The Summer Quarter is maintained by the Sate of Virginia, through the college, for the benefit of its teachers. For this reason the rate per term is kept at an exceedingly low figure.

ROOM RESERVATION SHOULD BE MADE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

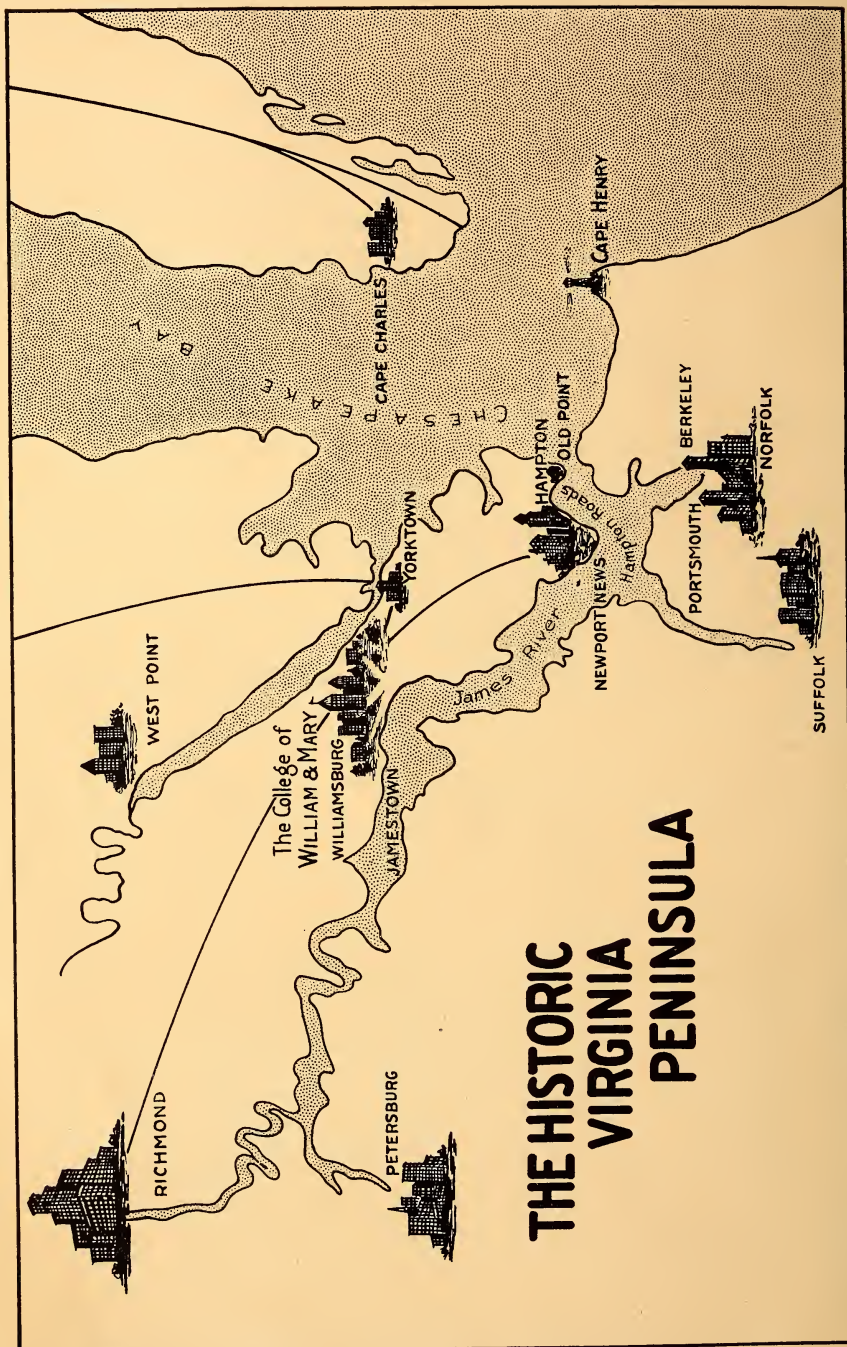
Send registration fee of \$3.00 and room will be reserved. Address all communications concerning reservations to

HERBERT LEE BRIDGES,
Registrar.

The Summer Quarter Catalog, with full statement of faculty and the courses to be offered, will be issued in January, and will be mailed on request.

We invite correspondence concerning requirements for degrees and certificates, the catalog, and all other questions pertaining to the college or the Summer Quarter. All inquiries should be directed to

DEAN K. J. HOKE,
Director of Summer Quarter,
The College of William and Mary,
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.



THE HISTORIC VIRGINIA PENINSULA